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the author, although a Massachusetts man, concedes that the illogical and inconvenient Pennsylvania rule comes nearer to just results than the more strictly logical and more convenient rule of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York rules as to stock dividends are well explained. The illustrative cases all through the book are exceedingly comprehensible, so that the laymen would have no difficulty in catching all of the points. There is a valuable little summary of the laws of various states upon the subject, toward the end of the book. Taken as a whole it is a good little hand-book for a trustee, especially if he be a layman.

S. W. B.

The Law of Fire Insurance. By George A. Clement. Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York, 1905. Vol. II. Sheep. Pages cxii, 807.

With the appearance of this volume Mr. Clement completed his treatise on the law of Fire Insurance and has given to the legal world the benefit of a most comprehensive and thorough investigation on this branch of the law. The first volume dealt with the insurance policy as a valid contract and this concluding volume takes as a basis those conditions which render the contract void. From the manner in which the subject is treated it is evident that the intention of the writer was to provide a book which would be of the greatest use to the greatest number, *i. e.*, the practitioner rather than the law student.

The practical value of the work is greatly increased by the fact that the author has withstood the temptation of expanding his own views and has confined himself strictly to the law as established by the courts of the various states. The entire work may be said to be a digest of decisions put in the form of rules, well supported by notes which are made up of the latest cases and which point out both conflicts and exceptions.

Each chapter is subdivided into "Titles" which contain not only the requirements of the standard forms of policies of each state regarding the particular point under discussion, but also, what perhaps is of more interest than value, the provisions of old forms. Chapter VIII, containing the various state statutes relevant to the subject, the value of which is too obvious to mention, completes a work which undoubtedly will be quoted as an authority on the law of Fire Insurance.

G. E. P.

The Law of Domestic Relations. By Joseph R. Long, Professor of Law in Washington and Lee University. Keefe, Davidson & Co., St. Paul, 1905. Sheep. Pages 378.

Professor Long handles the subject of Domestic Relations in a masterly, yet brief and interesting, manner. In the notes, however, the work is amplified, so that where the text suffers (as it sometimes does) from brevity, such sections are pointedly elucidated by annotation. The citations are numerous and so far as

the reviewer has been able to investigate, correct. It is essentially a student's book, consisting, for the most part, of statements of general rules and principles, all details of application being left out except where deemed desirable for purposes of illustration.

The major part of the book is rightfully, we think, taken by the subject of Husband and Wife. Professor Long, we venture to state, would be among the first to hail the advent of the uniform divorce law. And we think that this opinion is shared by every judge, lawyer, or even student who has had occasion to investigate the result of the present conflict of divorce laws—results most deplorable.

The author has very wisely left out the subject of Master and Servant, deeming it, as it undoubtedly is, of practically no importance to-day as a domestic relation. In its place he has substituted the subject of Infancy, which is essentially closely related to all of the domestic relations. Under this head he treats of the domicile of infants; their capacities and disabilities; their criminal and civil liability; and of suits by and against an infant, thus giving a short but very complete statement of the law regarding infants, their rights and liabilities. *H. V. J.*